

NUMBER 15.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

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WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.
S. V. ROWLAND, EDITOR.

RICHMOND, APRIL 23, 1852.

See advertisement of Wool Wanted, Messrs. BUTLER, COVINGTON & HENSLY, manufacturers near Elliston, in this county, which appears in another column.

We are under obligations to Hon. W. T. Ward, of Ky., and Hon. James Brooks, of New York, for late favors.

Read advertisement of Mr. SAMUEL WHEAT, He has a new stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c.

See card of Messrs. WARD & TAYLOR, Booksellers and Stationers, Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in this number of our paper.

These gentlemen have turned their attention particularly, in their business to the purchase and sale of all the valuable Agricultural and Horticultural works of the day, and they offer great inducements to such as want books in this branch of their business. They also have a general assortment of books and works of every grade and kind—call and see them.

See advertisement of BURNER'S HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 14 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O., in another part of to-day's paper.

SANDIFER, over the store of Col. W. Holloway is executing some very excellent likenesses by the Daguerrean art. Any one desiring to have his or her "Phiz" taken, will do well to give him a call. His pictures are remarkable for distinctness of features, life-like appearance and delicacy of coloring.

We have lately visited Cincinnati, and made large and extensive additions to our job office, advertising founts, &c., and we are now able to execute all job-work in our line in as neat a manner as any office in the State.

We also intend in our next issue to enlarge our paper. We find this necessary from the increasing demand upon our columns by our advertising friends.

We are glad to see that our people generally are waking up to the importance of advertising, and we feel grateful to our friends for their liberal and increased patronage in this branch of our business.

New subscribers and new advertisements are still coming in, and we intend to make room for them by still enlarging our paper if necessary, so as not to diminish the reading matter of our paper.

There are still some persons in our town, who do not seem to appreciate the advantages of advertising, and are content to put the corn in one end of the bag and a rock in the other, simply because their fathers did so. If such do not meet with the success in business which they wish, they can blame no one but themselves. We advise all our friends to buy of those who advertise liberally.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.—This is the most extensive establishment in the west, and we advise all our Cotemporaries when needing additions to their offices, to call upon Mr. Charles T. Wells, the business man of the concern, whom we found to be a gentleman in every sense of the term, and kind and obliging.

WESTERN HORTICULTURAL REVIEW.—We have made arrangements to exchange with this valuable periodical, which is published monthly at Cincinnati, O., and edited by JOHN A. WARDER, M.D. The Doctor is a gentleman of fine talents, extensive research, and withal a practical Horticulturist. He has spared no pains or expense to establish the Review upon a permanent basis in order to meet the growing interests and wants of the people in the great Mississippi Valley.

We hope to see an increased interest in our county and region of country upon the subject of Horticulture, and hope that our people will patronize the paper before us. Price \$3, payable in advance. We will take great pleasure in forwarding a club of subscribers for the Review. Call and see the work at our office. We will publish prospectus next week.

It is announced that Col. Bissell has resigned his seat in Congress, and will immediately remove to Chicago, to attend to the business of the Central Railroad Company, whose attorney he is.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Hale, of N. H., presented a petition praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. This was also, at the instance of Mr. Mangum, promptly laid on the table. The Senate does not seem inclined to favor the presentation of the miserable stuff with which the abolitionists are disposed to encumber it.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The question as to who shall be the nominee of the whig party for the Presidency is waxing quite warm; and it pains us to say that several of our contemporaries of the whig press have been acting quite indiscreetly in speaking harshly of some of the distinguished whigs whose names have been honorably mentioned for that position. It is quite a mistaken idea that to advance the pretensions of a favorite, it is necessary to disparage the claims of rival aspirants. If one elects to advocate the claims and forward the pretensions of this or that aspirant, let him confine his efforts to the advocacy of the pre-eminent qualifications of his favorite, without attempting to detract from the merits of other aspirants, whose friends have equal right to laud and eulogize their choice, and proclaim him as the man who should be the nominee of the party.

No man of our party is possessed of a prophetic vision with which he can look into the future and reveal the things that to the rest of the party are hidden in the womb of time; nor can any watchman upon the other wall of the citadel of whiggery decry in the political firmament any sign which tells infallibly who is to be our candidate. 'Tis wisdom then in our watchmen to the guarded and discreet that they give out no wach-word which will in any event create confusion and difficulty in our ranks. Let them all rather bide their time until our candidates are properly in the field and then rally under his standard to do yeoman's service for our principles and our country.

Whilst we have expressed a decided preference for our present exalted and virtuous chief magistrate, MILLARD FILLMORE, as the whig candidate for the Presidency, we are prepared to yield a cordial and energetic support to any true and loyal whig who may be nominated by the whig national convention, feeling fully assured that that body will not present the name of any man who is not true and loyal to the principles of our party, the compromise and our country. We verily believe with Mr. FILLMORE we can achieve a victory. He is a good and pure man, a wise and sagacious statesman, and has made us a better President than we have had since the days of Washington. Under his banner we should be proud to battle, confidently expecting to be successful.

If the convention shall think it prudent and right to nominate DANIEL WEBSTER, we will cheerfully enter the campaign, resolved to battle faithfully, energetically and cordially, beckoned on in our labors by a recollection of his eminent services to the country, his noble defence of our national constitution, and his proud devotion to our principles, and his allured forward to the conflict by a high admiration for his God-like intellect, which has emitted more bright rays of genius than have emanated from any other mind to illumine any age. And if the convention shall resolve to fling our banner to the breeze with the name of WINFIELD SCOTT emblazoned upon its ample folds, we will rally to his standard, and with confidence look to a certain triumph of our principles, under so gallant a leader, in whom are happily blended the virtues and attributes of an enlightened civil servant and an able general. Upon his career from Lundy's Lane to the city of Mexico has shone a more resplendent halo of victory than ever attended the march of any great general who has had the honor to marshal victorious squadrons to battle. His name is the synonyme of honor and the prestige of victory, and under him, in any contest, to triumph is certain.

Be the nominee of our party Fillmore or Scott, Webster or Crittenden, or any good whig and true friend of the union, we will give him a cordial support.—For principles we battle first; men are but secondary in the contest; and so we have a good man who sincerely holds to the doctrines of our party, and loves the union—the union as it is—who knows no North, no South, no East, no West, only the union, we will not repine if our choice is not selected, but will labor faithfully to build up our party, secure the success of our principles and the election of our standard-bearer, believing that the honor and interests of our country will be promoted, and our free institutions rendered more permanent thereby, as the tide of agrarian sentiment that seems to be swelling in the land will be made to retire before an enlightened policy and a wise administration of our national government.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—The Washington Telegraph says Mr. Clay continues feeble, and subject to frequent changes, generally produced by the varying weather. He passes most of his hours in the day in sitting up, or promening his chamber. It is only occasionally that he is obliged to keep his bed in the day-time. When the weather continues favorable for any length of time his improvement is always very manifest.

Hon. W. T. Ward, the member of Congress from the fourth district of this State, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, in which he ably defended Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and strongly urged his nomination by the whig national convention for the Presidency. His speech is replete with noble sentiment and laudable devotion to the whig party and the Union. Did our space in the next issue of our paper permit, we would give it a place, as we would be glad to do with all the good speeches of the Kentucky members in Congress, and may yet do so.

With some of the positions of Maj. Ward we do not agree, but with one we heartily coincide, that Kentucky will go for Gen. Scott. Kentucky will nobly rally to the standard of the whig candidate, and cast her electoral vote for him without doubt. The little success of the democrats last summer when we had a three handed race for Governor, has quite elated that party, but when the returns of the November election are known, their feathers will fall amazingly. Kentucky is whig—whig to the core, and she will prove herself so when the time for action comes. The convention of the 23d of February last, selected a very able and efficient electoral ticket, as also appointed in each county in the State a good and true whig as county elector, and our word for it, when the campaign opens, and these electors get to stumping it, elucidating and enforcing the principles of our party, and exposing the subterfuges and ruses of the democratic party, the people will see that the interests and honor of the country demand that a whig shall be elected President, and they will rally as they did in '40, '44 and '48, and roll up for our candidates a handsome majority.

News has just been received that the government of Nicaragua has received Mr. Kerr, of Maryland, our charge d'affaires to Central America, and we may now expect a speedy settlement of all the matters pending between the U. States, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

HONG KONG DESTROYED.—The latest California papers contain advices from China, announcing that on the 26th of December nearly the whole city of Hong Kong was destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, including those of two English officers. All the newspaper offices, the Chinese Bazaar, public market, and the finest edifices and public buildings in the city were in ashes.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The amount of wheat and flour in store on Lake Michigan, according to a correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, is less than in any spring since 1845; and is less than one-third of the quantity in store at the same places on the opening of navigation in 1849. In that year the amount of wheat alone, to say nothing of other grains, exceeded two million bushels; an amount greater by one-half than that of all the grains combined this year.

Mrs. Swisshelm, who publishes a "Woman's rights" paper in Pittsburgh, speaking of Kossuth, says: "Be he an angel or a devil, saint or sinner, the press of this country has manufactured him into a terrible bore; and, if its conductors would just go to Hungary, take all their papers for the last six weeks along with them, made up into wads, and fire them at the Austrian soldiers, they might easily kill the army."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a bill appropriating \$1,000 a year, for two years, to aid such colored persons in that State as may desire to remove to Liberia, under the direction of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

CONSUL TO MANCHESTER.—President Fillmore, it is said, is about to appoint a Consul to Manchester, England, the Chamber of Commerce of that city, having expressed their desire to be favored with such an appointment.

Hon. A. Stephens, member of Congress from Georgia, addressed a Union meeting in Taliaferro county, Ga., on the 3d inst., in opposition to sending delegates to the Baltimore convention. Resolutions were adopted to adhere to the Union organization.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the communication of "X" in another part of this paper. Our columns are open to the discussion of the subject treated of by "X", and we hope to hear from him frequently.

Some weeks since we published several articles upon the same subject from a valued correspondent, who has promised to favor us again. We hope "G" will let us hear from him again very soon. His articles were well received by our readers, and they and we are anxious that he shall continue them.

LIFE OF A GENTLEMAN.—He gets up leisurely, breakfast comfortably, reads the paper regularly, dresses fashionably, eats a tartly, talks insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superfluously, kills time differently, sups elegantly, goes to bed stupidly, and lives uselessly.

To the annexed communication we cheerfully give a place. Who the admirer of the Protector is, we are unable to say, as the article which elicited the communication of "C." was extracted from some one of our exchanges, and was not published with any view to indicate our position upon the question of the Maine Liquor law. We are advocates for Temperance, and would with great pleasure hail the announcement that "king Alcohol" has been expelled the United States, and that whiskey drinking is classed "among the things that were;" that the pure white banner of Temperance floats in triumph over the whole land, and that there is not a single American who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage. We trust this explanation will entirely satisfy our kind friend "C." who seems solicitous that we shall not countenance this most ruinous and degrading vice to which many, very many of our people are addicted, and against which all the virtuous of the land should set their face.

For the Weekly Messenger. OLIVER CROMWELL OR THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—We do not know, Messrs. Editors, who is so enamored of the doctrines and ethics of Oliver Cromwell, as to array the force of his name and sentiments against the anti-liquor law of Maine. It appears from the last number of your Journal that there is such an admirer of a comparatively dark age, in existence. We suppose he is a consistent man, whoever he is. And therefore adopts all of the stern doctrines and stern rules of life, which distinguished the Protector. If he do adopt these rigid, stringent, self-denying doctrines and rules, and can persuade all other men in this age of licentiousness both in doctrines and morals, to do the same, there will be no demand for the Maine Liquor Law. But will he be consistent and adopt the whole system of moral and religious sentiments which the said Oliver maintained? We anticipate his answer. "No. No." That is, he will follow Cromwell so far as he can make the iron-will, indomitable, and fearless advocate of whatever he believed to be truth and right, speak a language which seems to favor the drunkenness of the present age. But he repudiates perhaps every other doctrine and precept held by the stern old Puritanism.

For the Weekly Messenger. MESSRS. EDITORS:—In several of your recent issues I read a number of articles directing the attention of the people of this country to the construction of roads. On the part of a number of enterprising and practical men, with whom I have conversed, as well as on my own, I suggest that a series of articles be published in the "Messenger" in reference to this subject. It is an admitted fact that the business intercourse and social interests of the whole community would be greatly enhanced by their closer union each to the other, and it is also true that no system is equal to such a result except the making our roads, at all times, and in all conditions of the weather, passable. This being the fact, the facilities must be procured before the end can be accomplished. I do not, for the present, attempt to say how this object shall be effected.—Whether by an ad-valorem or per capita tax, or by private subscriptions is a matter hereafter to be discussed. The object now is to arouse the people of this country to contemplate their own interests, to induce them to make an investment which will yield a large bonus in increased value of lands, in enlarged business, thereby giving a field and reward to active industry and enterprise, and in a much greater development of the moral and social relations of life. The discussion of this question before the people, or in your paper, setting forth the advantages, and disadvantages, if any, by plain statements of facts, connected with statistical information bearing upon the subject, would, in my opinion, awaken such an interest as the matter demands. I therefore respectfully suggest such a discussion, and should your columns not be filled with better articles, may furnish one for your next issue.

MR. STANLEY'S LETTER.—GEN. SCOTT.—The Boston Atlas thus refers to the letter of the Hon. Edward Stanley, and the position and popularity of General Scott. It says:

Mr. Stanley puts his case strongly, and his logic is unanswerable. His letter will do much good, both North and South, as it will tend to place the Presidential question in a proper form before the Whigs of the whole country. Now, then, one word in conclusion. Mr. Stanley says that General Scott was in favor of the "Compromise measures." We have no doubt of that fact, the Whigs of the North have no doubt of that fact; and yet they will heartily support him if he is nominated, and give him such a vote as has not been given for a Whig candidate since the campaign of 1840. The Whigs of the North do not wish the Compromise measures to be dragged into the canvass.—They do not ask for a candidate who is opposed to them. The strength of Gen. Scott upon these points, is in the fact that although he was in favor of the Compromise measures, he does not therefore repudiate and insult those who differ from him on these questions. He is not for narrowing the Whig platform, and crowding every good Whig off of it, who does not discern clearly the wisdom and beneficence of the Compromise measures. It is the liberality of his opinion it is the broad nationality of his character and his life that cause men to cleave to him, and which commands from them confidence and respect."

INDIANS STARVED TO DEATH.—A report, for the truth of which we do not vouch, has come down from Lac qui Parle, that over 40 Indians, men, women and children, were found, mangled, having eaten their dogs, moccasins, skins, tents, and every thing that could afford the least sustenance. It was feared last summer, that the absence of these poor creatures from their huts and their corn crops, to attend the treaties, in addition to their loss of crops by the floods, would result disastrously to them. We forbear to mention all the horrible details we have heard of their sufferings, as being too shocking to narrate; and cannot but hope that the reports are exaggerated; and that by the early ratification of the treaties, their wants may be supplied. The lower bands are suffering much less; having an opportunity to beg of white settlers, who have moved in since the treaties, by hundreds and are scattered all along the valley of the Minnesota (St. Peter's river) even as high up as the Blue Earth river.—Minnesota Pioneer.

THE NEGRO RACE.—Bayard Taylor, writing from Nubia, in Upper Egypt, says:—"Those friends of the African race, who point to Egypt as a proof of what that race has accomplished, are wholly mistaken. The only Negro features represented in Egyptian sculpture are those of slaves and captives taken in the Ethiopian wars of the Pharaohs. The temples and pyramids throughout Nubia, as far as the Dar-Fur and Abyssinia all bear the hieroglyphs of these monarchs, and there is no evidence in all the valley of the Nile that the Negro race ever attained a higher degree of civilization than is at present exhibited in Congo and Ashantee. I mention this, not from any feeling hostile to that race, but simply to controvert an opinion very prevalent in some parts of the United States."

COL. WEBB'S OPINION OF GEN. SCOTT.—The Courier and Enquirer, yields the following merited compliment to "the first soldier of the age." "As heretofore we stand ready to proclaim that in our judgment, no other man living at that period, could have achieved the conquest of Mexico in the manner and with the small force with which it was won. He is the first soldier of the age; and what is more, he has always proved himself qualified for the position in which he happened to be placed, and he has richly won the gratitude of the American people."

SNEERS AT GEN. SCOTT.—It seems, says the Chillicothe Gazette, as if the Locofoco editors are determined to persecute General Scott into a prominent position as a Presidential candidate;—when they will assuredly blackguard him into the Executive chair. You might as well expect "the sow that was washed" to refrain from wallowing in the first inviting slough or gutter offered her, as to look for fair and decent treatment, from the Locofoco press, of an old and faithful public servant, whether soldier or statesman, if he was also a Whig.

For the Weekly Messenger.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a called meeting of the Neotrophian Society of Bethany College, held in the Society Hall, April 6th, 1852, the Cor. Sec. having read a communication announcing the death of Edgar Crews, A. B., of Fayette, Howard County, Mo., the following preamble and resolutions were, on presentation, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from this life Edgar Crews, formerly a regular member of this association, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Neotrophian Society have heard with profound regret of the melancholy event which has deprived our society of a valued member and many of our number of a beloved friend.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That in the subject of this memorial we have ever recognized the high minded gentleman and christian; and, as our best token of respect, shall ever cherish his memory as such, imitate his virtues and strive to emulate the noble traits of character we knew him to possess.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the parents of the deceased, and that the Millennial Harbinger, Stylus, and Weekly (Richmond, Ky.) Messenger, be respectively furnished with copies for publication.

W. S. GILTNER, Pres.

M. G. McHENRY, Sec.

By order of the Society.

T. F. CAMPBELL, Cor. Sec.

MISSOURI WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The following account of the proceedings of the Missouri Whig State Convention are reported in a telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis under date of April 20, 1852:

The Whig State Convention met yesterday at Jefferson City, and organized temporarily by calling James O. Broadhead to the Chair.

A committee was appointed to report officers for the Convention. After a brief interval, they reported Edward Draper, President, and sundry Secretaries and Vice Presidents.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare business for the action of the convention.

A resolution was adopted to appoint sub-electors and delegates to the National Convention.

Col Young reported a series of resolutions for the action of the Convention, which were laid upon the table.

Col. A. W. Doniphan, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and James Winslow for Lieutenant Governor.

The Convention then recommended Millard Fillmore and John J. Crittenden, for President and Vice President, subject to the decision of the National Convention.

INQUIRIES ARE MADE FROM YOUR CITY as to when operations will be commenced on the large and elegant public building to be erected there for a Custom House, Post Office, and other Government offices. Matters are retarded, I believe, on account of well grounded doubts in the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury, whether a building can be erected after either of the designs that have been submitted by architects in Louisville for the sum now remaining (about \$56,000) of the appropriation for that purpose. If these doubts can be satisfactorily resolved, I have no doubt that he will immediately thereafter appoint an architect and superintendent, or a superintending architect, and have proposals advertised for forthwith. The disturbing agent will, most probably, be, as he ought to be, the Surveyor of the Port.

The "Texas creditors" have been in session here for several days past, and yesterday finally determined to reject the "scaling" proposition of the debtor State. They will not take in lieu of their "scaled" certificates—they will have nothing to do with the authorities of Texas, but will present their case to Congress by memorial at once, claiming the full amount that is due them, and asking for justice at the hands of their Government. Between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 of the debt were represented by the large number of creditors here. General Leslie Combs, of your State, (a large holder of the bonds of Texas) was very active and instrumental in bringing the creditors to the resolution they adopted.

Kossuth is here again. His coming gave no satisfaction; his leaving will cause no regret. There is not the least sensation here in consequence of his presence. He will remain till Saturday, and then proceed to Boston, pausing a day or two at Trenton, N. J., and one or two other places on the way. Yours, &c., WINFIELD.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The supreme Court on Tuesday decided the case of the Clamorgan grant, under which half a million of acres of land were claimed in the State of Arkansas. The decision is in favor of the Government, and against the validity of the claim. The large tract of country covered by it, therefore, falls into the mass of the public lands, and is subject to sales and settlement.—Washington Republic.

From the Louisville Courier. Mr. Mangum's Speech in favor of Gen. Scott.—Its excellent spirit and the happy effect it produced.—Post Office and Custom House at Louisville.—Reason why the work does not progress.—Meeting of Texas Creditors.—Kossuth, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 16. Mr. Editor: Another and very decided demonstration in favor of General Scott, was made in the Senate yesterday, by Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina. The distinguished Senator had the day before said that he had a "personal explanation to make, to which he should rise the next morning. This served to whet public curiosity, and at the hour of opening the sitting of Thursday, the galleries were well filled.

Mr. Mangum, after a preliminary reference to certain reports, rumors, and conjectures about, came directly to the subject of "explanation," which was the next Presidency. He said that, of the several eminent men who were competitors before the people for the nomination of the Whig National Convention, Gen. Scott was evidently his first choice. He was a man who had rendered great military services to the country, and one in whose hands the administration of the civil affairs of the nation might be wisely and safely entrusted. Of all those who were looking forward to the probable or possible occupancy of the Presidential chair, Whigs and Locofocos both, there was not one who had "so clean a bill" as Winfield Scott.—Take him for his past, for his present, and for his probable future—take him for his military renown, his historical and scientific knowledge, and his civil acquirements and qualifications—take him for his recorded and his known opinions, and there was not another man who would be so strong before the people. With General Scott as our candidate, exclaimed Mr. Mangum, "Old Fogyism" will soon take to its heels, and "Young America" necessarily be content to "bide its time." With reference to that important series of measures known as the Compromise, said Mr. M., Gen. Scott is safe, sufficient, satisfactory—no man more so.

Mr. Senator Dawson here interrupted Mr. Mangum, by asking him if he was authorized by Gen. Scott to make this declaration. Mr. Mangum replied that he was not authorized by Gen. Scott to make that or any other declaration. He had not had a conversation with Gen. S., on political topics, for six months, nor did he wish to have. He knew in what manner the General had regarded the Compromise measures when they were introduced into Congress—he knew how influential he was in helping to carry them through Congress—he knew how strongly he now was, and had all along been, opposed to disturbing the settlement which their enactment had made. With all this, not to be satisfied, was unreasonable and foolish.—He was satisfied, and he thought all good and true Whigs ought to be satisfied also. With Scott we have victory; without Scott we have defeat. His choice was made!

I do not pretend to give you Mr. Mangum's language. I give you only the points he made, and the general tone and spirit of his remarks. The event has excited a good deal of comment in all parts of the city, and is regarded as significant. The "Old North State" has thus spoken through both branches of Congress, Mr. Stanley in the House, and Mr. Mangum in the Senate. With pride it places her in the same category with New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Roll up the Ball! Push along the column! Keep moving!

Inquiries are made from your city as to when operations will be commenced on the large and elegant public building to be erected there for a Custom House, Post Office, and other Government offices. Matters are retarded, I believe, on account of well grounded doubts in the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury, whether a building can be erected after either of the designs that have been submitted by architects in Louisville for the sum now remaining (about \$56,000) of the appropriation for that purpose. If these doubts can be satisfactorily resolved, I have no doubt that he will immediately thereafter appoint an architect and superintendent, or a superintending architect, and have proposals advertised for forthwith. The disturbing agent will, most probably, be, as he ought to be, the Surveyor of the Port.

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LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Rio Janeiro papers to the 2d of March have been received in Boston. We learn, by a hasty glance, a few particulars of public affairs.—

Immediately following the battle of the 3d of February, at Buenos Ayres, a proclamation was issued by Urquiza, dated the 4th of February at "Head Quarters, Palermo," and signed by him, as Governor of Entre Rios and General-in-Chief of the allied forces, appointing as Governor pro tem. of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Vincent Lopez, who accepted and immediately made requisition on Urquiza for means or forces to suppress the disorders of the populace at Buenos Ayres.

Among the rigid orders for the occasion was the following: "Any person found plundering, shall be executed within one-quarter of an hour, and on the spot where taken."

It is stated that directly after the embarkation of Rosas, Gen. Manilla disembarked his troops, who were disorderly, plundering and sacking the houses, particularly the street "Fedracos," when Urquiza ordered a division of Infantry against the mob, killing 200, and better order was restored.

Montevideo, dates of 8th February, report that Rosas would go to England in H. B. M. steamer Condit—but was still on board the Centaur.

The dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 15th of February. On the 12th the New Government was organized, as follows: Interior, Dr. Valentin Alsina, Foreign, D. Luiz de la Penda; State, Gorostegui; War and Marine, Escalada; and Guerrero, Chief of Police.

The 18th of February was appointed for the public entry of the allied forces into the city of Buenos Ayres, and great preparations were making for the event.

REVOLUTION IN STEAM MACHINERY.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, thus speaks of a new invention that has been before spoken of in our columns:—

"A new engine has been built at New York, which threatens a complete revolution in this kind of machinery. It has been patented by Ericson, the inventor of the Ericson propeller. The engine has been built, and tried, and works well—and uses only ninety pounds of coal per day. Boilers are dispensed with altogether—and you can well imagine what a revolution it will effect in the ocean steam marine—where the large vessels carry 900 to 1,000 tons of coal for each voyage. There will be no danger of explosions, or any thing of that sort. The engine now built is intended for a large sea steamer, in course of construction at New York, and the whole will cost over a million of dollars. Men of capital would not be likely to invest such a sum of money upon a doubtful experiment, and you may receive this information with a reasonable assurance of its correctness. The engine can be applied to our boats, and to your printing machines, and to every thing of the kind."

We copy the following from the Maysville Eagle, of Saturday evening. The friends of Mr. Marshall will be gratified at the correction of a painful rumor:

WM. C. MARSHALL NOT KILLED.—We are very happy to state that the rumor that Mr. Marshall, of Augusta, had been killed in an affray at Brookville, of the truth of which we expressed a doubt in our last paper, turns out to be utterly unfounded. Mr. Marshall is at home enjoying his usual health, and so far from having been killed or wounded, has had no quarrel, affray or difficulty of any kind, with any one. How so false and cruel a rumor could have originated, we are wholly at a loss to conjecture. It has already planted pain and sorrow in the bosoms of thousands; but we trust the truth will speedily overtake the winged falsehood and restore the hope and joy of his numerous relations, friends, and admirers.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Cannelton, Indiana, expresses the opinion that the State of Arkansas will yield a yearly production of three millions of bales of cotton, if the price should continue to hold up to an average of seven cents per lb. He says that this year the product "per acre of many plantations on the Mississippi river, and on either side of Memphis, was as high as 3,000 pounds of seed cotton." In Arkansas there are several millions of acres of the very best cotton lands that will be protected from overflow in a few years. The very low prices and great fertility of these lands will soon bring them into market and use. Cotton from that district will be taken up, and not down stream. It will be taken to Eastern mills cheaper by the Ohio river than by the gulf and ocean route. Whether Boston machinery and operatives will meet the cotton half way, is yet to be seen.—Lou. Jour.

LIBERIA EMIGRANTS.—The number of emigrants who will sail for Liberia the coming season, will be unprecedentedly large. Over twenty from Pennsylvania have applied for a passage to the New York State Society, and as many more from New Jersey have secured a passage in the packet from Baltimore, of May 1st. The New York Colonization Journal says:—

In our own State an unprecedented number are enrolled to go. It is intended to send about seventy this month, but not allow sufficient time to make the necessary preparation, and the expedition will be delayed until the middle or close of May, when, by arrangement with the American Colonization Society, the vessel which sails from Baltimore May 1st, will come to New York and be ready to sail by the 15th of the month with those who may be prepared to embark.

